

INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

IS PUBLISHED IN

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, (Up State).

HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.

TERMS—Two dollars per year in Advance.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Leslie says, concerning the State debt proper—"our finances are in a most healthy and prosperous condition." The bonds outstanding and unredeemed, Oct., 10th, 1872, amounted to \$966,394, and the means at command to liquidate the indebtedness amount to \$2,420,392.72. Of the bonds that were due Oct., 10th, 1872, the end of the fiscal year, only \$90,000 are unpaid.

REVENUE PROPER.

A deficiency of \$836,355.67 appears in the revenue proper; the sum expended exceeding the sum collected by that amount. One cause of this large deficiency is that many debts which should have been paid in 1871 were not paid till 1872, owing to the deficiency in 1871. It is estimated that by the 10th Oct., 1873 the deficit will amount to \$717,375.77. So large a deficiency has been caused by the failure of the Legislature to provide for such expenditure. It is recommended that sufficient of the sinking fund to pay off the bonds of the State be converted into five-twenty gold-bearing bonds, and that the remainder of that fund be used for purposes of the Revenue Proper, *except* the 5 cts on the \$100 of taxable property.

STATE CHARITIES.

The sum of \$3,443,776.77 has been paid out, in the aggregate, since and including 1866, on the two lunatic asylums, blind asylums, deaf and dumb asylum, feeble minded institute, penitentiary, criminal prosecutions, jailers, idiots, printing house for the blind, conveyance of lunatics and convicts, house of reform, turnpike stock.

The \$29,847.45 of dividends received last year by the State on its turnpike stock, shows the wisdom of repealing the law for the sale of said stock. The dividends amount to more than 15 per cent. on the sum for which the stock was about to be sold. The stock cost the state \$2,716,394.80. The present management of the roads is not yielding the State a fair return on its stock; it is recommended that a "Commissioner of Turnpike Stock" be appointed whose duty it shall be to "overlook the entire government and conduct of the companies."

RECORD BOOKS.

The cost of these books for the clerk's offices has steadily increased, until in 1872 it amounted to \$24,638.58. Something should be done to limit this expense.

CRIMINAL LAW AND COURTS.

Organized violence has greatly diminished and the Legislature is recommended to make additional provision to detect and punish Ku Klux violations of law. The costs of criminal prosecution for 1872 largely exceed those for 1871. This is the result not so much of increase of crime as lack of time to try the cases. In making up the docket the clerks are compelled so to arrange it as to allow not more than half the time necessary to try the Commonwealth cases. Thus the docket becomes deranged, and clients and witnesses are compelled to submit to expensive and vexatious delays. The pressure of Commonwealth business brings about the continuance of criminal causes upon slight grounds, resulting in delay of trial and often in the escape of the guilty, through the removal or death of witnesses. "Thus," says the Governor, "the criminal jurisprudence of the State is brought into disrepute among the people, and the more reckless of them resort for redress of their supposed grievances to the formation of vigilance committees and other unlawful combinations."

The criminal prosecutions in 1872 cost the State \$234,966.45, a sum greater than the combined salaries of all the officers paid from the public treasury. Of this sum jailers received \$119,566.03; the remainder going to witnesses and other costs of prosecution. As the State pays no cost except in cases of felony, the 536 cases of felony tried in this Commonwealth in 1872 cost the enormous sum of \$234,966.46, a fraction under \$450 for each prosecution! "This is an appalling exhibition of the cost of administering the criminal laws," and "that, too, when hundreds go unwhipped of justice." By constitutional limitation the present number of circuit court judicial districts cannot be increased till the State has a population of 1,500,000. There being no evidence of that population in the State no increase in the number of districts is recommended. The institution of criminal courts to hold three terms in the counties where established, is the remedy recommended. It is also recommended that it be made the duty of each County Attorney to assist

the Commonwealth's Attorney in the prosecution of criminal cases, to be paid by a per cent. of the fines and forfeitures. This deduction from the Commonwealth's Attorney's earnings to be made up from the public treasury.

TAXATION FOR CORPORATIONS.

The constitutional power of the Legislature to grant to local communities and municipalities the right, after an affirmative vote of the citizens, to subscribe stock to corporations admits of grave doubt, though an unbroken line of decisions, from *Slack vs. Mayeville and Lexington Railroad* in 1872 to the recent case of *Shelby County Court vs. the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company*, affirms the existence of that power. Whilst he will not call in question the constitutional power of the Legislature to grant the power above referred to, nor will ignore the precedents that have been set, the Governor advises the Legislature to be very cautious in granting such powers.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873.

NO. 45.

in the Commonwealth's Attorney in the prosecution of criminal cases, to be paid by a per cent. of the fines and forfeitures. This deduction from the Commonwealth's Attorney's earnings to be made up from the public treasury.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

The governor recommends the establishment of a bureau for the collection and preservation of vital, social, and political statistics as well as political statistics. The importance of such a bureau is recognized throughout the civilized world, especially through the recommendation of the Superintendent.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The great industrial exposition to take place in May in the city of Vienna, Austria, is receiving the attention of all civilized nations. It is recommended that the General Assembly take such steps as may be necessary to secure a representation of the products of Kentucky at that exposition.

THE CENTENNIAL.

This institution has been enlarged and the new buildings are nearly completed.

The Penitentiary was established in 1798. It was conducted by the State till 1825, the keeper and assistants being appointed by the Governor. This proved to be a constant and increasing charge upon the Treasury. Then the penitentiary was run in partnership with individuals. The individuals made money but the State lost. This system was pursued till about 1852, when the leasing system was adopted. This has proved to be more costly to the State than any other. From 1856 to Oct. 1872, the excess of expenses over earnings by the penitentiary has been \$326,937.72. The Warden system pursued in Ohio is recommended. By this plan the Wardens are paid a certain salary and have no pecuniary interest in the labor of the convicts. In Ohio the penitentiary pays no revenue to the State.

THE STATE HOUSE OF REFORM.

The buildings were completed last September and ready for its inmates. It is intended to receive there only juvenile delinquents.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums, Feeble-minded Institute, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Asylum for the Blind are in a gratifying condition. These institutions consume more than one-third of the revenue of the State, yet a generous and sympathizing people have borne the burden without a murmur. It will be necessary to enlarge the accommodations for lunatics, as many of them could not be taken at Asylums but have been kept in the jails. Inadequate provisions has also been made for the idiots. There are idiotic colored persons who should be provided for.

MILITIA.

It is necessary to amend the militia law so as to secure a more efficient citizen soldiery. The occurrences of the past years make the necessity manifest.

NECROLOGY.

An eloquent tribute is paid to the memory of Hon. Garrett Davis. The death of Hon. James McCampbell, of Jessamine, is announced.

INSURANCE.

Attention is called to the fact that in equity, if not in law, the State may be held to guarantee the safe-keeping and proper application of the funds which, by law, insurance companies are allowed to deposit in the treasury. These funds are not cash but consist of mortgages on what is said to be unencumbered estate, to be worth double the money loaned thereon.

The deposits may amount nominally to millions of dollars but it is impossible for the State to know their real value. In one instance notes and mortgages deposited by one company were sued upon by another company claiming an interest in them and judgments obtained, and a sale of the mortgage property was only prevented by the Attorney General on behalf of the State. The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company evaded examination by the Commissioner by withdrawing from the State. Legislation is recommended to guard the interests of policy-holders in this State.

GEOLICAL SURVEY AND IMMIGRATION.

The attention of the Legislature is earnestly called to these matters.

RAILROADS.

Healthy progress has been made in this

direction during the past year. Since the last session, the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, 185 miles in length, has been opened for travel. It penetrates the Western coal and iron fields of Kentucky, developing rich mines of the former the products of which are finding their way to market.

The valuable beds of iron ore along the route will doubtless soon be developed. The Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad has been completed to Mt. Sterling and during the current year will be pushed to the mouth of the Big Sandy to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio—the latter road, extending from Richmond, Va., to Huntington on the Ohio river, a distance of more than 400 miles, is approaching completion and will be open for travel in a few weeks. When the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy road shall have been completed, we shall have unbroken communication by rail with the Eastern and Northern cities.

in maintenance of our constitutional liberty.

It will become your duty to make such enactments as will cure any defects discovered in the workings of our school laws, so as to render them more efficient in securing instruction to every part of the State. The success which the system has attained in the past is doubtless, in a great degree, attributable to the perseverance and industry with which our Superintendents, traversing the State, have in person urged its claims upon the people; and this means of securing further strength to the cause ought not to be allowed to cease. In order to defray the expense necessarily incurred in accomplishing a thorough canvass of the State, as well as to supply clerical force needed in the office, I recommend an increase of the compensation allowed by law to the Superintendent.

I most respectfully again call your attention to the recommendation made in my last annual message on the subject of organizing a system of education for our colored population. The education of this race is not a duty of charity alone, but is demanded by the best interests of society. They form a numerous class of our citizens, sharing with us in civil and political rights, upon whom, too, we are largely dependent for carrying on the industry, especially the agriculture of the State; and just in proportion as they are left in ignorance and vice, or improved in morals and intelligence, by the discipline of a suitable system of education, they will become to the Commonwealth, on the one hand, an avenue of pauperism and crime; on the other, a useful part of our population.

Many of these people are struggling hard in the direction of educating their children and have shown a wonderful measure of success. I trust you will not fail to provide for a system of schools for this portion of our population, and offer them encouragement and assistance in this important department. Should such a system be adopted, and provision made for the free education of all the children of the Commonwealth between the ages of six and sixteen years, Kentucky would be entitled, under the law of Congress, to her *pro rata* share in the public lands, which could be either appropriated as an ample provision for the education of the colored race in the State, or left before the next cluster is placed. A pretty upright heading for flounces is also formed by a bias band of silk, bound on each side, and two inches wide when completed. This is then laid in clusters on three side pleats, and the middle pleat is caught down from the top to the plain space between. Pleated Swiss muslin, edged with machine-made Valenciennes lace is placed low on the facing of light silk dresses.

SOME RICH BLACK SILK DRESSES,

blended with colors, are among the latest imports. One of these has three front breadth of pale blue silk in lengthwise puffs, separated by bands of embroidered oak leaves. The black basque has a blue vest with leaf embroidery, and blue facing of the jockey basque. Another French dress has a black faille trained over-skirt, with a short petticoat of the new *serpent* green. The over-skirt is exquisitely embroidered with jet, and is draped by a *serpent*-colored sash. —*Harper's Bazaar.*

REVISION OF STATUTES AND CODES OF PRACTICE.

The revision of the statutes and codes of practice has progressed rapidly but is not completed. The revisors of the statutes will have their work in a condition to lay it before the General Assembly so that its merits may be passed upon.

EDUCATION.

In the age in which we live, alike distinguished for its achievements in science and the arts and for the advancement of learning and the general diffusion of knowledge, the subject of education has almost of necessity not only become matter of deepest interest to society, but claims and receives the protection and fostering care of government. When the aid of the State was first invoked there were found some strict theorists, who believed that governments in their proper sphere are limited to the protection of material interests, and that the support of education, like that of religion, should depend upon the voluntary principle, felt grave doubt as to the propriety of its intervention.

But the magnitude of the interests involved in it as a practical question soon silenced every voice of opposition, and to-day there is no department of State administration more honored or appreciated than that of public instruction.

We begin to realize that the children of the State are its most precious treasure, the ages of six and sixteen years, Kentucky would be entitled, under the law of Congress, to her *pro rata* share in the public lands, which could be either appropriated as an ample provision for the education of the colored race in the State, or left before the next cluster is placed. A pretty upright heading for flounces is also formed by a bias band of silk, bound on each side, and two inches wide when completed. This is then laid in clusters on three side pleats, and the middle pleat is caught down from the top to the plain space between. Pleated Swiss muslin, edged with machine-made Valenciennes lace is placed low on the facing of light silk dresses.

SOME RICH BLACK SILK DRESSES,

blended with colors, are among the latest imports. One of these has three front breadth of pale blue silk in lengthwise puffs, separated by bands of embroidered oak leaves. The black basque has a blue vest with leaf embroidery, and blue facing of the jockey basque. Another French dress has a black faille trained over-skirt, with a short petticoat of the new *serpent* green. The over-skirt is exquisitely embroidered with jet, and is draped by a *serpent*-colored sash. —*Harper's Bazaar.*

REVISION OF STATUTES AND CODES OF PRACTICE.

The revision of the statutes and codes of practice has progressed rapidly but is not completed. The revisors of the statutes will have their work in a condition to lay it before the General Assembly so that its merits may be passed upon.

EDUCATION.

It is recommended that the laws be so amended, if necessary, as to relieve the Legislature of the necessity of passing upon many local measures which should be referred to the courts. Local legislation should be adopted, and provision made for the free education of all the children of the Commonwealth between the ages of six and sixteen years, Kentucky would be entitled, under the law of Congress, to her *pro rata* share in the public lands, which could be either appropriated as an ample provision for the education of the colored race in the State, or left before the next cluster is placed. A pretty upright heading for flounces is also formed by a bias band of silk, bound on each side, and two inches wide when completed. This is then laid in clusters on three side pleats, and the middle pleat is caught down from the top to the plain space between. Pleated Swiss muslin, edged with machine-made Valenciennes lace is placed low on the facing of light silk dresses.

SOME RICH BLACK SILK DRESSES,

blended with colors, are among the latest imports. One of these has three front breadth of pale blue silk in lengthwise puffs, separated by bands of embroidered oak leaves. The black basque has a blue vest with leaf embroidery, and blue facing of the jockey basque. Another French dress has a black faille trained over-skirt, with a short petticoat of the new *serpent* green. The over-skirt is exquisitely embroidered with jet, and is draped by a *serpent*-colored sash. —*Harper's Bazaar.*

EDUCATION.

It is recommended that the laws be so amended, if necessary, as to relieve the Legislature of the necessity of passing upon many local measures which should be referred to the courts. Local legislation should be adopted, and provision made for the free education of all the children of the Commonwealth between the ages of six and sixteen years, Kentucky would be entitled, under the law of Congress, to her *pro rata* share in the public lands, which could be either appropriated as an ample provision for the education of the colored race in the State, or left before the next cluster is placed. A pretty upright heading for flounces is also formed by a bias band of silk, bound on each side, and two inches wide when completed. This is then laid in clusters on three side pleats, and the middle pleat is caught down from the top to the plain space between. Pleated Swiss muslin, edged with machine-made Valenciennes lace is placed low on the facing of light silk dresses.

SOME RICH BLACK SILK DRESSES,

blended with colors, are among the latest imports. One of these has three front breadth of pale blue silk in lengthwise puffs, separated by bands of embroidered oak leaves. The black basque has a blue vest with leaf embroidery, and blue facing of the jockey basque. Another French dress has a black faille trained over-skirt, with a short petticoat of the new *serpent* green. The over-skirt is exquisitely embroidered with jet, and is draped by a *serpent*-colored sash. —*Harper's Bazaar.*

EDUCATION.

It is recommended that the laws be so amended, if necessary, as to relieve the Legislature of the necessity of passing upon many local measures which should be referred to the courts. Local legislation should be adopted, and provision made for the free education of all the children of the Commonwealth between the ages of six and sixteen years, Kentucky would be entitled, under the law of Congress, to her *pro rata* share in the public lands, which could be either appropriated as an ample provision for the education of the colored race in the State, or left before the next cluster is placed. A pretty upright heading for flounces is also formed by a bias band of silk, bound on each side, and two inches wide when completed. This is then laid in clusters on three side pleats, and the middle pleat is caught down from the top to the plain space between. Pleated Swiss muslin, edged with machine-made Valenciennes lace is placed low on the facing of light silk dresses.

SOME RICH BLACK SILK DRESSES,

blended with colors, are among the latest imports. One of these has three front breadth of pale blue silk in lengthwise puffs, separated by bands of embroidered oak leaves. The black basque has a blue vest with leaf embroidery, and blue facing of the jockey basque. Another French dress has a black faille trained over-skirt, with a short petticoat of the new *serpent* green. The over-skirt is exquisitely embroidered with jet, and is draped by a *serpent*-colored sash. —*Harper's Bazaar.*

EDUCATION.

It is recommended that the laws be so amended, if necessary, as to relieve the Legislature of the necessity of passing upon many local measures which should be referred to the courts. Local legislation should be adopted, and provision made for the free education of all the children of the Commonwealth between the ages of six and sixteen years, Kentucky would be entitled, under the law of Congress, to her *pro rata* share in the public lands, which could be either appropriated as an ample provision for the education of the colored race in the State, or left before the next cluster is placed. A pretty upright heading for flounces is also formed by a bias band of silk, bound on each side, and two inches wide when completed. This is then laid in clusters on three side pleats, and the middle pleat is caught down from the top to the plain space between. Pleated Swiss muslin, edged with machine-made Valenciennes lace is placed low on the facing of light silk dresses.

SOME RICH BLACK SILK DRESSES,

blended with colors, are among the latest imports. One of

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873.

THE JESSAMINE ELECTION.

On Monday, the 13th inst., at a special election held in the county of Jessamine, to select a representative in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature to succeed Hon. J. A. McCampbell, deceased, William Brown, Republican, was elected over Judge M. T. Lowry, Democrat, by a majority of three hundred and thirty-seven.

Mr. Brown is well known to the people of this immediate section of the country, and is recognized as a gentleman of considerably over average ability. He is a man of culture in many respects; and aside from what we are bound to consider the benevolent influence of his political status, he will prove an acquisition to the body of which he is now a member. In his election by such a large majority the Democratic party should learn a lesson of warning; indeed "the same lesson so forcibly taught in the November elections. We are losing our party organization. That is to say, we are dropping from our hands the reins of party discipline. Democrats have measurably become lukewarm, and with great and inexorable culpability fail to go to the polls. This startling dereliction of duty was observable in our recent Congressional election, and brought our majority from a really large number to a fraction over half a thousand. Now we concede that the day is passed when the party lash shall be cracked over any man's back, and a demagogue shall shake his puissant fist in a free man's face, and say, ye shall, or ye shall not! but in candor we are compelled to say that the opposite of this extreme is far more dangerous to the stability and success of a party than the prevalence of the most austere system of party discipline of which we could rationally conceive. Partisanship, to the unthinking, is sometimes odious, and yet partisanship is intended to represent a series of political principles or a batch of political measures. The one or the other—that is principles or measures—are in constant agitation before the people. If it is not right, it is not manly to be a bushwhacker and not "take sides." With honorable exceptions from religious convictions of duty, none but the knave or fool refuse to "show a hand." As men of sense, having a proper care for our general welfare, we are bound to give heed to these political agitations. If one man shall have a settled and well defined view touching these matters, and a dozen, or a hundred others shall have like views, why should they not combine in giving force, weight, dignity and expression to those views. This is partisanship and nothing more. In local elections, in State elections and more general elections, the force of any particular measure or the weight of any cherished political theory is more nearly in proportion to the strength of the combination, or union existing between the advocates of such measures or theories, than the mere number of advocates. We embrace in a line our whole meaning. Let those whose views are similar, combine to carry out these views, and then stick together in the carrying out. This is partisanship! This gives success to partyism!

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The public clamor for investigation of the Credit Mobilier swindle induced Congress upon its re-assemble to order the testimony taken upon investigation to be made public. There can now no longer remain a rational doubt that great corruption was worked among many members of Congress by the managers of this corporation.

This association was organized in the year 1866 or thereabouts, and styled in the act of incorporation the Credit Mobilier of America. It was designed to be framed on the analogy of the Credit Mobilier of France. It was announced that the object of the company was to purchase lands and build houses along the line of the Pacific Railroad, at points where cities and villages were likely to spring up. Subscriptions were limited to \$1,000 each. It was the stock in this corporation which was so freely used in purchasing the votes of members of Congress to advance schemes favorable to the Pacific Railroad. It is due to the reputation of our Federal Legislature that the fullest and most public investigation should be had of this swindle in high places. As the inquiry proceeds, the interest deepens, and new developments are made. Representative Brooks appears in the most unfavorable light, but he is attended with company.

The most unfavorable sign connected with the investigation is that McClellan's interests are looked after, and Ames' interests are cared for, yet nobody seems charged with the especial duty of bringing the truth to light and punishing the guilty.

Our worthy Vice-President, Colfax, is proven by the testimony already adduced to be involved in the scandal in a way which is neither creditable to his personal honor as a man, nor his official integrity as a "Tribune of the People". We are ignorant of the truth or falsity of the charge against him and assert nothing. Personal and official integrity are too sacred to recklessly trample on. The weight of evidence is now against him, but if he is innocent we hope he will be able to manifest it.

It is stated that numbers of deer, and even rabbits and other small game, have been found dead in the Kentucky mountains, exhibiting unmistakable signs of the epizootic.

Both McClellan and Kellogg were inaugurated Governor of Louisiana on Monday last. No disturbances of any kind.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The recent election of U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Missouri resulted in the defeat of Frank P. Blair and the election of Boggs. In the caucuses there were seventeen ballots, the last of which resulted as follows: Boggs 64, Blair 47. The Radical, nominated and voted for ex-Senator John B. Henderson. In joint session Henderson received 43, and Boggs 111 votes.

Mr. Boggs, the Senator elect, is of French extraction, and is a native of this State. He commenced life when quite a young man in our neighboring county of Wayne, and taught school as a means of livelihood several months, perhaps years, in the town of Monticello.

Louisiana, Pinchbeck, the barber and negro Lieutenant Governor, beat brother-in-law Casey for the United States Senatorship before the bogus Legislature. This fact will give the people of Louisiana some hope that the interference of Grant and Congress with the internal affairs of that State, will be such as to give encouragement to the sham Legislature. Gen. W. L. McMiller was unanimously elected by the people's Legislature to fill Kellogg's unexpired term. The ballot for the long term was not completed at our latest advices, but War-moth was ahead.

The Revision of the Statutes.

The Commissioners appointed to revise, digest, and compile the statutes law of Kentucky, have submitted to the present session of the General Assembly a partial report as the result of their joint labors. They state that they found themselves under the necessity of postponing a portion of the duties assigned them, especially that part which required them to make such references to the decisions of the Court of Appeals, as they might deem necessary. This postponement grows out of the fact that they were uncertain what portion of this compilation would be approved by the Assembly and what part rejected; and to annex a syllabus of a judicial construction of any particular statute, when it was undetermined whether that statute would be received or not, would in effect be requiring them to labor in a state of too great uncertainty.

In their work of revision and compilation the Commissioners in the outset adopted as many general rules for their government as was practicable considering the complicated character of their undertakings. For instance, they resolved not to disturb any law, which, by the length of time it had remained upon the statute book unaltered, furnished evidence that it was acceptable to the people; and forbade themselves to interfere with any act or principle of legislation which had undergone judicial construction, whereby it was understood by the community, and consequently presumed to have become a rule of conduct or property.

At this writing a resolution is pending in the Legislature to have three hundred copies of the partial report of the Commissioners printed, one copy to be given to each member of the House and Senate, and two copies to each member of the joint commission on revision, and the remainder to be placed at the disposal of the commissioners. The resolution is a good one, and we fall in with it. There are now many lawyers of experience and ability in the State who would be able, on inspection of a copy, to offer a timely suggestion.

Near twenty years have elapsed since our last revision and codification. Since that time organic changes and social upheavals have made it necessary to have another. Let the work be done with deliberation and upon the fullest consultation.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER of yesterday says: It is reported that the managers of the Kentucky and Great Eastern railroad have purchased the lands belonging to the Boone Mining and Manufacturing Company, something over 20,000 acres, situated in Carter, Lewis, and Greenup counties, Kentucky. The price paid for the lands is not known, but, as the property has for some time been in the hands of the trustee (a young man in this city) and was in the market a few months ago for \$75,000, without a purchaser, it is believed that the railroad men have purchased at a low figure. The prospects for the building of the Kentucky and Great Eastern railroad are said to be very favorable.

It is said there will be no change in the Cabinet except that Boutwell, it is expected in favor of woman suffrage and compulsory education.

GRANT is to be inaugurated by the military. The ceremony will furnish the most consistent chapter in his history.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has declared in favor of woman suffrage and compulsory education.

It is said there will be no change in the Cabinet except that Boutwell, it is expected will be elected to the Senate.

DON'T buy your groceries until you see our new goods.

GEO. D. WEAREN & CO.

The death of Col. Mike W. Cluskey, formerly editor of the Louisville Ledger, was announced on Monday last.

THE BEST of seasoned wood for sale. Also, good work mules.

J. B. MYERS.

"He died in Honor," is the elegy of the London Times on Horace Greeley.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

— AND —

SILVERWARE.

A. H. PEACOCK, & CO.

HAVE opened in the store room of Rowland & Kinney, and elegant line of the above goods, direct from New York. Also, all articles usually kept in a First-Class Jewelry Store!

It is suggested that in the event of the removal of the Capitol, the present State House be converted into a lunatic asylum.

Should this be done, could a close observer discover any change of the inmates?

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

carefully repaired without delay, and satisfaction guaranteed. A large lot of the finest

FINEST PEBBLE GLASSES!

Also, agents for the sale of

BLACK'S SPHEROIDAL LENSES

The best in use. We are provided with a reliable op-

er, by which we are able to ascertain the strength of each pair of school glasses to suit, without the possibility of failure.

45-17 A. H. PEACOCK & CO.

Death of Napoleon III.

Those who busied themselves, at the beginning of the present year, in collecting the names of the distinguished men, the suds in whose hour-glass gave out in the year 1872, had scarcely pressed the blotting-sheet to their manuscript, when the fierce spirit of the glass and scythe furnished still another name, not less distinguished than any of the rest, though its owner may have been less virtuous.

Mr. Boggs, the Senator elect, is of

French extraction, and is a native of this State. He commenced life when quite a young man in our neighboring county of Wayne, and taught school as a means of livelihood several months, perhaps years, in the town of Monticello.

Louisiana, Pinchbeck, the barber and negro Lieutenant Governor, beat brother-in-law Casey for the United States Senatorship before the bogus Legislature.

This fact will give the people of Louisi-

ana some hope that the interference of

Grant and Congress with the internal

affairs of that State, will be such as to

give encouragement to the sham Legisla-

ture. Gen. W. L. McMiller was

unanimously elected by the people's Legisla-

ture to fill Kellogg's unexpired term.

The ballot for the long term was not

completed at our latest advices, but War-

moth was ahead.

Mr. Boggs, the Senator elect, is of

French extraction, and is a native of

this State. He commenced life when

quite a young man in our neighboring

county of Wayne, and taught school as a

means of livelihood several months, per-

haps years, in the town of Monticello.

Louisiana, Pinchbeck, the barber and

negro Lieutenant Governor, beat brother-

in-law Casey for the United States Sena-

toryship before the bogus Legisla-

ture.

This fact will give the people of Louisi-

ana some hope that the interference of

Grant and Congress with the internal

affairs of that State, will be such as to

give encouragement to the sham Legisla-

ture.

Gen. W. L. McMiller was

unanimously elected by the people's Legisla-

ture to fill Kellogg's unexpired term.

The ballot for the long term was not

completed at our latest advices, but War-

moth was ahead.

Mr. Boggs, the Senator elect, is of

French extraction, and is a native of

this State. He commenced life when

quite a young man in our neighboring

county of Wayne, and taught school as a

means of livelihood several months, per-

haps years, in the town of Monticello.

Louisiana, Pinchbeck, the barber and

negro Lieutenant Governor, beat brother-

in-law Casey for the United States Sena-

toryship before the bogus Legisla-

ture.

This fact will give the people of Louisi-

ana some hope that the interference of

Grant and Congress with the internal

affairs of that State, will be such as to

give encouragement to the sham Legisla-

ture.

Gen. W. L. McMiller was

unanimously elected by the people's Legisla-

ture to fill Kellogg's unexpired term.

The ballot for the long term was not

completed at our latest advices, but War-

moth was ahead.

Mr. Boggs, the Senator elect, is of

French extraction, and is a native of

this State. He commenced life when

quite a young man in our neighboring

county of Wayne, and taught school as a

means of livelihood several months, per-

haps years, in the town of Monticello.

Louisiana, Pinchbeck, the barber and

negro Lieutenant Governor, beat brother-

in-law Casey for the United States Sena-

toryship before the bogus Legisla-

ture.

This fact will give the people of Louisi-

ana some hope that the interference of

Grant and Congress with the internal

affairs of that State, will be such as to

give encouragement to the sham Legisla-

ture.

Gen. W. L. McMiller was

unanimously elected by the people's Legisla-

ture to fill Kellogg's unexpired term.

The ballot for the long term was not

completed at our latest advices, but War-

moth was

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873.

NOTICE.

Those of our advertisers who desire changes made in their advertisements, must hand in copy on Monday morning next.

All communications, either of an editorial or business nature, must be addressed to HILTON & CAMPBELL, box 18, Stanford, Ky.

All monies remitted as for advertising, or description of our wants must be sent to us, and we will be responsible for it, or will be at the perfunctory risk.

James Cook is our authorized agent at Hintonville to contract for our wants, and to subscribe to our wants, and receive all monies for the same.

OUR AGENTS:

J. Cook, Hintonville, S. E. Owen, Crab Orchard.

W. S. Jones, Pine Hill, John McKeith, Monticello.

D. J. J. Brown, Mt. Vernon.

X Please Renew. X

If you find a cross mark in ink after your name on the margin of this paper, or on the wrapper, it signifies that your time is out, and you are requested to renew.

Subscription Paid this Week

To prevent errors and to obviate the necessity of receipting to our subscribers, we will publish every week the names of those who pay us; which shall be a receipt to them. If you have remitted your dues by mail during this week and your name does not appear in this issue, you are notified that we have not received it.

The pathway up the hill to the Male Seminary, and the crossing at the public well have not as yet been attended to. Since the recent rains it is impossible for little children to get to school without going around a distance of half mile. It is simply shameful.

Mr. Wm. M. Mounts, one of our most energetic farmers, presented us the other day with a spare rib from a hindquarter hog a little over a year old, which weighed 525 lbs. net—the hog, not the rib. This is another very large nut for the anti-besherire men to crack.

Religious.

Mr. Savage the energetic agent of the American Bible Society, spent several days in our midst, and accomplished considerable for the society.

The next session of the Kentucky conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held at Lexington on the 19th of February. Bishop Wiley will preside.

Matrimonial.

At the Commercial Hotel in this place, on yesterday morning by Rev. A. D. Rash, Mr. Jas. A. Ball and Miss JOANNA COX, both of Gartard.

At the residence of the bride's father in Stanford, on Wednesday evening January 7th, 1873, by Rev. Father Brenee of Danville, Mr. JAMES H. WALLACE to Miss MARTHA L. MATTINGLY, daughter of B. Mattingly, Esq.

Personal.

Hon. W. P. Campbell and wife, formerly of Stanford, now residents of Eldorado Kansas, are visiting their friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Thanks to our energetic agent in Wayne county, for a long list of subscribers. He says "the people of Wayne county are bound to give the Interior Journal a hearty support."

We received a very interesting letter from our member Hon. T. W. Varian, in relation to the doings of the Legislature, too late for insertion this issue. Please write on Tuesday's Varian.

Mr. R. C. McKeith of Monticello, school commissioner of Wayne county, called to see us yesterday. He is actively engaged in the cause of education in his county, and his efforts are duly appreciated.

Though we have not yet had the pleasure of meeting him, we understand that our friend R. W. Lillard is again upon his native health. After a sojourn of several months, in a foreign climate, he has returned to remain, we cannot say how long, but trust that his stay will be commensurate with his welcome. The contributions to our journal by Mr. Lillard, in the form of European correspondence, while he remained in Germany, were read by our patrons and appreciated by those of taste and judgment as most excellent descriptive letters and fair specimens of good English literature.

We regret to learn that his voyage on his return was not attended with the usual amount of pleasure afforded those who have been, as it were, accustomed to sea sickness. The sea was rough, and much sickness among the passengers ensued. Mr. L. was one of the afflicted, and has not yet recovered. It will afford us much pleasure to greet him in our sanctum upon his recovery.

Mus.

There is perhaps nothing thinnest the grave more refreshing in its influence, and at the same time more universal in application, than the inspirations of music. The beauty of the man, the seductive bookworm, the humble cottager, and the millionaire, the man of health, and the one emaciated by disease, alike are made submissive to its charm. If the mind would turn to mirth and playfully while away long weary hours, what so naturally can give impetus to the merriment as festive song? when far from those with whom in early life we associated, the family, the friends, the favorite haunts and happy reminiscences all engage the mind. What elaborate description, what combination of facts, what amount of knowledge, can express so much as the mellow symphonies of "Home sweet Home"? Music has softened wrath, assuaged grief, consoled armies, melted the hearts of tyrants, opened the coffers of misers, and achieved not a little in christening the world. Its magic power even surpasses a dream of heaven.

One summer night the writer dreamed of being within the gates of the celestial city. And while he was feasting upon the beatitudes which in rich profusion adorned the place, and the soul was ravished with the idea that these untold delights should endure for ever; above all these charms, a volume of angelic music fell upon the ear, and for a time the whole realm stood in breathless silence. The dream broke, under the window screens were heard, the touch of the star-blended with happy voices had won the heart from a dream of heaven, to the hearing of sweet songs in the silent night! That man is to be pitied whose sensibilities are so perverted as not to appreciate the harmony of sounds. God is the author of melody. He gives the hand, the voice, the ear, and the love of the beautiful. Shall our fingers not strike the harp? Will the air be vocal with acclaims of the lower animals and our lips remain sealed? Will Jehovah and the holy angel stoop to hear the praises of earth, and eschew our earth? No, but in return for these gifts, "let everything that has breath praise the Lord." And while heaven resounds with the voices of angels, let earth send back the echo. And as we approach the great hereafter,

"Let music cheer us last on earth, And greet us first in heaven."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The feeling in feeding cattle is reviving, as will be seen by our stock column.

The Farmers' National and the National Banks, both re-elected their old boards of directors on Tuesday last.

The last will and testament of Mrs. Amanda F. Groggin was admitted to record on Monday last, and Mr. Jas. S. Kendrick, qualified as Executor.

Mr. J. M. Rochester called our attention to a small block of black coal from the mines of Crook & Co., Pine Hill, which we unfortunately pronounce the best we ever saw at our depot.

The handsome silver pitcher presented to J. C. McRoberts, by the board of Directors of the National Bank, was purchased from Col. Thomas Richards, at E. R. Cheneau's extensive jewelry establishment.

Correspondents should not feel disappointed if their communications do not appear promptly or are tampered with a little, it is sometimes impossible for us to find space for them, and it is often necessary for us to curtail them a little.

We return thanks for an elegant seed catalog and Flora Guide, to Nau, Neuner & Co., Louisville Ky. This is one of the most extensive floral establishments in the south west, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to our friends.

The pathway up the hill to the Male Seminary, and the crossing at the public well have not as yet been attended to. Since the recent rains it is impossible for little children to get to school without going around a distance of half mile. It is simply shameful.

Mr. Wm. M. Mounts, one of our most energetic farmers, presented us the other day with a spare rib from a hindquarter hog a little over a year old, which weighed 525 lbs. net—the hog, not the rib. This is another very large nut for the anti-besherire men to crack.

Religious.

Mr. Savage the energetic agent of the American Bible Society, spent several days in our midst, and accomplished considerable for the society.

The next session of the Kentucky conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held at Lexington on the 19th of February. Bishop Wiley will preside.

Matrimonial.

At the Commercial Hotel in this place, on yesterday morning by Rev. A. D. Rash, Mr. Jas. A. Ball and Miss JOANNA COX, both of Gartard.

At the residence of the bride's father in Stanford, on Wednesday evening January 7th, 1873, by Rev. Father Brenee of Danville, Mr. JAMES H. WALLACE to Miss MARTHA L. MATTINGLY, daughter of B. Mattingly, Esq.

Personal.

Hon. W. P. Campbell and wife, formerly of Stanford, now residents of Eldorado Kansas, are visiting their friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Thanks to our energetic agent in Wayne county, for a long list of subscribers. He says "the people of Wayne county are bound to give the Interior Journal a hearty support."

We received a very interesting letter from our member Hon. T. W. Varian, in relation to the doings of the Legislature, too late for insertion this issue. Please write on Tuesday's Varian.

Mr. R. C. McKeith of Monticello, school commissioner of Wayne county, called to see us yesterday. He is actively engaged in the cause of education in his county, and his efforts are duly appreciated.

Though we have not yet had the pleasure of meeting him, we understand that our friend R. W. Lillard is again upon his native health. After a sojourn of several months, in a foreign climate, he has returned to remain, we cannot say how long, but trust that his stay will be commensurate with his welcome. The contributions to our journal by Mr. Lillard, in the form of European correspondence, while he remained in Germany, were read by our patrons and appreciated by those of taste and judgment as most excellent descriptive letters and fair specimens of good English literature.

We regret to learn that his voyage on his return was not attended with the usual amount of pleasure afforded those who have been, as it were, accustomed to sea sickness. The sea was rough, and much sickness among the passengers ensued. Mr. L. was one of the afflicted, and has not yet recovered. It will afford us much pleasure to greet him in our sanctum upon his recovery.

The Gen'l R. E. Lee Monument.

The grand monument to the memory of Gen'l Lee is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Valentine. And in order to complete it at the earliest possible day, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen'l Pendleton, Gen'l Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col Preston, Johnston, Chas. Davidson, and others, have authorized the publication and sale of a perfect steel engraved portrait of Gen'l Lee. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of this Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen'l R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents. Every subscriber for the portrait will receive a certificate of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work.

Capt. Jake Higgins reports the following: For the month of January, 1873, 300 barrels of corn, at an average of \$2.07 per barrel; also 1500 bushels oats at \$1.70 @ 50¢ per bushel.

Two hundred and five acres well improved land known as the Jordan Middleton farm, to John D. W. Jordan, of Eldorado, Kansas, and the soil is very good.

The Gairin tract, containing 605 acres situated 5 miles south-west of Stanford, was withdrawn at \$10 per acre; showing the dullness of the real estate market.

Auctioneer S. E. Owens reports the following: At the sale of Watts and Neighbors, near Crab Orchard, the price brought from \$60 to \$25; much cows from \$20 to 30; dry cows from \$12 to 20; 150 barrels corn \$2.00 to 25 in cwt. Household furniture at fair rates. Farm offered but withdrawn.

The store rooms and large hall known as the Shanks building, rented publicly in Crab Orchard, at very low prices. The family of Dr. Thomas Welch deceased, rented to H. R. Anderson for 1873, at \$25.

Capt. W. F. Carpenter reports the sale of Capt. W. F. McKinney, in this country on the 10th inst., well attended and weather quite unfavorable. Horses sold from \$10 to \$20; 1 cow \$21; 1 fine mare \$20; 7 sheets \$24.00; 200 second class sheets \$23 25; corn sold at \$1.50; 2 steers \$25 50. The farm of 63 acres was purchased by Wm. Burton at \$35 per acre.

Capt. Jake Higgins reports the following: Horses \$50@100; 1 yoke of steers \$101; do. \$137; 17 2-year old steers \$24; 2 extra steers (?) calves at \$5.

Major S. E. Owens auctioneer, reports the following: 1 pair work mules 3-year old \$300; 4 2-year old mules \$100; 1 good harness \$14; 1 harness horse \$65; 1 broad mare \$85; 1 do. \$60; 1 milch cow and calf \$10; 1 do; 4 scrub steers \$12. Terms mostly cash, and money exorbitantly scarce.

VERY "convenient thing to have in the family," is one of those handsome clothes hamper at W. H. Anderson's drug store.

Court Day.

Although the weather was quite disagreeable on Monday last, a moderately large crowd gathered in town, and business seemed to assume more life than on any public day for some months. A little more of the "needful" was changing hands, though not great amount.

It was employed principally in liquidating recently contracted liabilities, and no man seeking a small business decided dull. The condition of money matters still very stringent. Stock matters quite dull, as to meet prevent from coming into our midst from all infected towns and cities, and few sales.

GEO. D. WEAREN & CO. sell a 5 gallon keg of nice Silver Drip Syrup for \$4.50.

OUR AGENTS:

FROM WAYNE COUNTY.

FROM THE WEST END.

Monticello, Ky., Jan. 23, 1872.

FROM THE EAST END.

Hintonville, Ky., Jan. 15th, 1872.

FROM THE ROCKCASTLE.

Crab Orchard, Ky., Jan. 14th, 1872.

FROM THE STOCK ITEMS.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., Jan. 15th, 1872.

FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Lincoln County Directory.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The feeling in feeding cattle is reviving, as will be seen by our stock column.

The Farmers' National and the National Banks, both re-elected their old boards of directors on Tuesday last.

The last will and testament of Mrs. Amanda F. Groggin was admitted to record on Monday last, and Mr. Jas. S. Kendrick, qualified as Executor.

Mr. J. M. Rochester called our attention to a small block of black coal from the mines of Crook & Co., Pine Hill, which we unfortunately pronounce the best we ever saw at our depot.

The handsome silver pitcher presented to J. C. McRoberts, by the board of Directors of the National Bank, was purchased from Col. Thomas Richards, at E. R. Cheneau's extensive jewelry establishment.

Bro. James Handy of Laurel County, addressed a large and interested audience last evening upon the subject of "obedience." Text, 14th verse of the 22d chapter of Revelation. The subject was skillfully handled, and its importance forcibly impressed upon every hearer. Bro. Handy certainly makes himself understood.

Bro. F. C. Shearer held a meeting at Meadow Creek last week resulting in 3 additions. Bro. Shearer does an immense amount of preaching for us, and receives immensely little for it. Surely the "laborer is worthy of his hire."

It was said of old that "man can not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God," but it should be borne in mind that he can not live by the word alone. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Mr. W. M. Mounts, one of our most energetic farmers, presented us the other day with a spare rib from a hindquarter hog a little over a year old, which weighed 525 lbs. net—the hog, not the rib. This is another very large nut for the anti-besherire men to crack.

Mr. W. M. Mounts, one of our most energetic farmers, presented us the other day with a spare rib from a hindquarter hog a little over a year old, which weighed 525 lbs. net—the hog, not the rib. This is another very large nut for the anti-besherire men to crack.

Mr. W. M. Mounts, one of our most energetic farmers, presented us the other day with a spare rib from a hindquarter hog a little over a year old, which weighed 525 lbs. net—the hog, not the rib. This is another very large nut for the anti-besherire men to crack.

Mr. W. M. Mounts, one of our most energetic farmers, presented us the other day with a spare rib from a hindquarter hog a little over a year old, which weighed 525 lbs. net—the hog, not the rib. This is another very large nut for the anti-besherire men to crack.

Mr. W. M. Mounts, one of our most energetic farmers, presented us the other day with a spare rib from a hindquarter hog a little over a year old, which weighed 525 lbs. net—the hog, not the rib. This is another very large nut for the anti-besherire men to crack.

Mr. W. M. Mounts, one of our most energetic farmers, presented us the other day with a spare rib from a hindquarter hog a little over a year old, which weighed 525 lbs. net—the hog, not the rib. This is another very large nut for the anti-besherire men to crack.

Mr. W. M. Mounts, one of our most energetic farmers, presented us the other day with a spare rib from a hindquarter hog a little over a year old, which weighed 525 lbs. net—the hog, not the rib. This is another very large nut for the anti-besherire men to crack.

Mr. W. M. Mounts, one of our most energetic farmers, presented us the other day with a spare rib from a hindquarter hog a little over a year old, which weighed 525 lbs. net—the hog, not the rib. This is another very large nut for the anti-besherire men to crack.

Mr. W. M. Mounts, one of our most energetic farmers, presented us the other day with a spare rib from a hindquarter hog a little over a year old, which weighed 525 lbs. net—the hog, not the rib.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873.

Department of Agriculture.
We have received the report of the Department of Agriculture for November and December, and for the benefit of those who will not receive it, make the following extracts:

The average yield of corn per acre, as reported by correspondents, stands highest in Iowa, 40.8 bushels, the Illinois average being 39.8, and of Ohio 39.5. The average of the States of the fourth parallel is within a fraction of 40 bushels, those of Pennsylvania and Nebraska being 39 bushels, and that of New Jersey 39.5 bushels. New England, with her garden-patches of corn, returns 31 bushels for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 32.2 for Connecticut, 33.1 for Maine, and 33.2 for New Hampshire. In New York the average presented is 57.5. Texas makes the highest Southern average, 28.5 bushels, declining to 24.3 in Arkansas, and 24 in Tennessee, and 17.5 in Mississippi, to 13 in Georgia; the lowest average being 9.6 in Florida.

The highest wheat returns are those of Minnesota, California, and Texas; the lowest are those of South Carolina, the range being from 6.4 to 18.7 bushels per acre. The rate is materially higher in the Gulf coast States than in the Southern Atlantic States, increasing from Georgia Westward.

The rate of yield for rye stands lowest in South Carolina, and highest in California, the range being from 6.2 bushels to 29.1 bushels.

The highest average for oats is 40 bushels for Nebraska; the lowest is 8 bushels for South Carolina. Averages ranging down from 40 to 30 bushels come in the following order: Nebraska, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Illinois, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Texas, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan.

Prices of cereals rule comparatively low, corn especially bearing prices that can scarcely repay the expense of cultivation in many of the Western States. Where fuel is scarce and dear, the old practice of burning corn has been revived. In some instances it has been economically used in manufactories. There is a wide range of prices in the several counties in the State, those upon through lines of railroad showing higher rates; but wider differences are caused by disparities between local supply and demand. There are new counties in frontier regions, with small production and increasing population from immigration; in which prices are almost as high as in Eastern cities.

Averaging the local prices of corn, the lowest rate is eighteen cents per bushel in Nebraska and Iowa, while that of Kansas is 22, and Illinois 24. Going Eastward it rises to 29 in Indiana, 34 in Ohio, 60 in Pennsylvania, and 62 in New Jersey. The range in New England is from 84 in Vermont to 95 in New Hampshire. The average for New York is 55 cents. One bushel of corn in Massachusetts seems to be worth five in Iowa. In the South the rate is highest in Florida, at \$1.20 per bushel, and the lowest in Texas at 43 cents. The price increases from Delaware to South Carolina, the rates being, in their order, respectively 55, 57, 58, 62, and 96 cents; in Alabama 78, Georgia 88, and 88 in Mississippi and Louisiana.

The average for wheat range between \$1.85 in Massachusetts and 74 cents in Oregon, the next lower being, respectively, 78 cents for Nebraska, 83 for Minnesota, and 85 for Iowa. The crop bearing poor in Kansas and Missouri, local prices average in those States respectively, \$1.42 and \$1.41, about the same as in Tennessee and West Virginia.

Use the Best Implements.
We are more and more strengthened in our opinion that to be prosperous and successful, our farmers must give more attention to improved implements for the farm. Not only is this demanded by the great strides that are being made in agricultural pursuits, but it has in a measure become necessary, in order to enable the farmer to meet his increasing expenses for labor and manure.

When the soil of our State was fresh and untamed, a cultivation just deep enough to kill the wild growth was sufficient to insure a good crop. The subsoil was porous and loose to a great depth; the virgin mould required only to be tickled to laugh with abundant crops, but many causes have since conspired to render deep culture a necessity; and to affect this improved plows are now made, and are long increased power will be called into requisition. Our farmers do not keep active capital enough. Prof. Cook, of New Jersey, who has recently been among the farmers of Europe, asserts that the active capital of a farmer should equal the value of his farm. Mr. James Campbell, of England, has recently tested the relative cost of plowing by steam and plowing by horse. In the preparation of 1,600 acres of his best field, he stired it to the depth of three feet at 50 cents per acre, and in order to do this he bought four steam plows of thirty horse power each. For these he expended \$30,000 and they pulverized four acres an hour to the depth of three feet. The harrowing was done by steam, and with this preparation of the soil he relied with so much certainty upon making a good yield that he expended \$100,000 for machinery to work up his roots into sugar. He is said now to be feeding 2,500 veal cattle and 12,000 sheep on the refuse.

Of course we call this high farming, and a long time must elapse before we can even imitate our English cousins in these matters, but we may advance in the right direction. Work should not be rendered nugatory by using inferior tools. An axe that, with a given amount

of force, will enter only half as far as a good one, costs the farmer fifty cents every day he uses it, to say nothing of the imperfect manner in which the work may be done. The same may be said of a hoe. The greatest loss of time and of force, however, is the use of a bad plow. A plow that will not scour in the soil, will require a greater exertion of dynamic force to go three inches in the soil than the use of a bright one going six inches. The additional three inches of dirt will be a constant quantity, always on the mould-board, increasing the weight of the plow and diminishing its effectiveness. Let our farmers and farmers clubs discuss these things rationally. Why employ a man and furnish him with an implement by the use of which he can only do a boy's work? For the sake of economy, it would be vastly better to employ a boy and put an instrument in his hand with which he can do a man's work.

The use of mean tools is a very costly practice, and those who have any doubts upon this point may take the experiment very easily, and satisfy their own judgments. Use none but the best and have none but the best work done and the best result will as surely follow as the light from the sun.—*Rural Sun.*

Playing at Keeping Restaurant.

"Sidney, I am tired of this," said little Harry Hunter, as he threw down his hat and ball. "What else shall we play?"

"I know," said Sidney; "let's play keeping restaurant. I'll be the keeper, and you make believe you are coming in to get a drink. I'll fix this board on these bricks for the place the man stands behind when he pours out the drinks; I'll put these old bottles on it, and these blocks for cigar boxes, as we see them fitted in the windows. There now, that's right; but I bet you can't do your part, Harry; you're too little."

Can't it be—deed I can though—elegant," said Harry, gleefully: "cause I saw pa do it, and he ought to know how."

"I'd like to know where you saw your pa taking a drink, Harry? I don't believe it," said Sidney.

"But I did see him," said Harry, stoutly. "I went walkin' with him yesterday, and when we got by the place at the corner, where the windows are fixed like our bar here, ever so much nearer—well, pa told me to wait a minute, 'cause he wanted to see a man in there, and when he opened the door I saw such pretty things—big glasses and pictures, and shiny fixins and lots of other things, so I pushed the door open a wee little mite, and peeked in."

"Well," said Sidney, who was much interested, "what did pa do?"

"I can't show you without a tumbler," was Harry's reply: "but I'll find one, and he scampered into the kitchen, and was back in a twinkling with a cracked glass, he found on the table. 'There now! I'll show you,' and he placed the glass on the make believe bar."

He went on a little distance and returned with his hands in his pockets, walking with a comical strut, in imitation of his father's long strides.—"Brandy," said he, elevating his childish voice.

Sidney turned round, and pretended to pour something in the glass, which he gave to Harry, and he could hardly keep from laughing as the mimic taper turned his head back, as if dimming out the last drop of the supposed contents, and smacked his lips, wiped them with his tiny handkerchief, and placing on the bar a piece of paper as a substitute for a stamp, he strutted away.

Sidney could not hold out any longer, but burst into a roar of laughter, upsetting in his merriment the whole establishment, and sending blocks, boards, bricks, and tumbler, all in one confused pile at his feet.

"Now, Harry, did pa really look that way? I didn't know he ever drank any liquor. Ma says it's wrong," said Sidney as soon as he could get his face straight.

Yes, he did do just that way I showed you, and when I'm a man I'll do so too. When he started to come out, I ran out on the pavement, and I heard a man say, "If Hunter goes on in this way, he'll be in danger soon." What did he mean, Sidney?"

Before Sidney could reply, the dinner-bell was rung, and the hungry little fellows rushed to the house.

Seated at the window overlooking the play-ground, the father of these children had seen and heard; through the half-closed blinds, all that had transpired. Words are powerless to express the feeling that agitated his breast. The childish lesson, so unconsciously taught, was not lost, for never again did he drink a glass of liquor; the little ones had cured him by "playing at keeping a restaurant."

The sharpest so far this month is the Troy girl who makes her unsusppecting father the daily bearer of sweet misses to a clerk in his office who has been forbidden to visit his employer's house. She pins the letter to the old gentleman's coat, and when he reaches the office and throws off the garment the clerk gets it and responds by the same carrier.

This item from a late San Francisco paper: "String beans and peas are a trifling dearer; asparagus has advanced; new potatoes are quoted at 6¢ per lb.; green corn and egg plant are out of market; no strawberries have been received for more than a week. Lettuce, 25 to 30¢ per dozen, cucumbers 15¢ per dozen," etc.

An editor wrote a leading article on the fair sex, in the course of which he said: "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beauty." When the paper was issued, he was rather shocked to discover that an unfortunate typographical error had made him say: "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beans."

P. F. WALSH, MERCHANT TAILOR, No 70 Fourth street bet. Main and Market. Louisville, Ky.

My pantalon system, as a specialty, is an acknowledged success, being original, and adapted to the wants of every customer.

HARDWARE!!

NEW IMPORTATION!!

STOVES! STOVES!

The largest stock of

Stoves and Grates!

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves,
Large Stoves,
Small Stoves,
Stoves of Every Kind,

—AT—

OWSLEY & HOPPER'S.

Soile agent for the

Wallace Patent Grate.

A large lot on hands.

Everything in the

Hardware Line!

—AT—

OWSLEY & HOPPER'S.

A new lot of family groceries just received

—AT—

OWSLEY & HOPPER'S.

Go to the Brick New for everything in the Hardware and Grocery line.

MILLINERY.

MRS. M. E. DAVIES

Milliner and Mantua-maker,

Church street near the Depot,

Now receiving and opening an elegant stock of

Millinery

—AND—

Fancy Goods.

carefully selected by herself, which she will take great pleasure in showing to her customers. Thanking them for their continued patronage she will use her best efforts to please them.

HERE!! HERE!!

FALL OPENING

OF

NEW GOODS

AT

E. B. HAYDEN'S.

Having just returned from the markets with a full line of

Fall and Winter Goods!

I now invite you to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

Will sell in any quantities, and deliver.

Office near Depot. Orders Solicited.

NEW

Grocery and Saloon!

—

T. S. PARSONS,

Just opened a first-class Saloon and Family Grocery on Main Street, Stanford, Kentucky, opposite Garvin House, and is prepared to furnish his customers choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Confectionaries, Fruits, Etc.

HIS BAR

Is supplied with the choicest brands of Brandy, Whiskies, Wines, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., the country affords.

He can furnish his friends the best

FOUR YEAR OLD

Anderson county whisky, the

FINEST IN THE MARKET.

22-ly

I NOW RECEIVING HER LARGE

and elegant stock of

Millinery Goods,

Notions,

FANCY GOODS,

—AND—

TRIMMINGS,

And is now fully prepared to furnish the public generally with all the latest style goods in line.

Mrs. M. MYERS

Has charge of the Mantua-making Department, and is receiving monthly all the latest styles and patterns.

Mrs. M. MYERS

Has charge of the Mantua-making Department, and is receiving monthly all the latest styles and patterns.

Mrs. Gilham's long experience in the millinery business warrants the belief that she will give to her patrons entire satisfaction.

Ladies in this and adjoining counties will find it greatly to their interest to visit the store of Mrs. Gilham before purchasing elsewhere.

6-ly

STANFORD Business Directory.

CONTRACTORS.

JOHN W. GILHAM, Carpenter.

THOMAS J. ATKINS, Metal Roofing and Guttering.

BRITTON, FLOW & MANUFACTORY, Wren Egg Mfg. Co.

MATTHEW WRIGHT, Painter, Wren Egg.

GEORGE MYERS, Brick Mason, Main Street.

DRY GOODS.

GRADY & MCALISTER, South Main Street.

E. B. HAYDEN, South Main Street.

SEVERANCE & MILLER, Sunny Side Main Street.

S. MCALISTER & MILLER, Old Fellow's Building North Main Street.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

A. SHER OWSLEY, Hartford, office Main Street.

F. J. CAMPBELL, Royal, Liverpool, England; Phoenix, Hartford, Interior Journal Office.

MILLINERY.

MRS. LEONARD, One Door West Post Office.

MRS. T. DAVIS, Near Depot.

MRS. M. GILHAM, Up stairs over Craig & McAlister's Store.

HOTELS.

GARVIN HOUSE, David Garvin, Proprietor, Court Square.

CARPENTER HOUSE,